

JOHN BROWN'S INVASION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

A DILEMMA.

We have now a new popularity at Charlestown. A question has just arisen which provokes grave discussion. Public opinion is being formed, and it is a question of the one side, and shrinking timidity on the other; and as the population here, whatever may be said, is a great deal of it, to the contrary, are never out of pulpitations and perturbations, shrinking timidity is likely to have the best of it. Here is the point.

Everybody hereabout is eager that the execution of John Brown should be witnessed by the largest possible number of people, in order that the "moral effect" of the demonstration may be as perfect and extensive as circumstances will allow. This wish is only second to the anxiety for the execution itself. Judge Parker himself being of opinion, as he said, that the transaction should be as widely impressive as it could be made, ordered that not only Brown, but also all of his fellows, should be put to death in a more conspicuous place than the jail-yard—the ordinary station of the gallows. It goes to the Virginia heart to think that one of the publicity of this display should be abated, but prudence and fright have worked upon it so that it has almost been decided to surround the town with bayonets, at the appointed time, to hold all strangers at bay. The idea of a second invasion perpetually haunts these people. They talk of it all day, and I suppose, dream of it all night. A new theory upon this subject has just arisen. It is thought that if a large body of spectators are permitted to assist at the display of the 24th of December, dangerous persons might mingle with the crowds of visitors, and, seizing a favorable opportunity, unite, achieve a rescue, and bear away the prisoner. This suspicion is too startling to be calmly considered, and people have, for a day or two, delayed it with such heat, that I believe among a good majority a belief prevails that an attempt of this character is really to be made. At any rate, it seems probable that the original intention of holding out, as it were, invitations for all the world to come and witness the execution, will be wholly changed; and that very few persons, except the actual residents of Charlestown, will enjoy the sight of this crowning sacrifice to the honor of the State of Virginia.

WISE AND WHEREFORE.

"The Campbells have come" at last, and a little earlier than I had expected. Greys and Blues, and other varied hues, to the amount of six companies, came in last Saturday evening, under the wing of Gov. Wise, who, judging from the evident distrust he has expressed in relation to Virginia, probably thought it best to accompany his soldiers and keep an eye on them, lest they should run away at some false alarm. I rejoice to say that they all arrived in safety, and looking not more scared than was to be expected, considering that they entered a place in which they were only separated from Old Brown by a few bars and bolts and some imperfect brick walls. These military gentlemen of Richmond occupy, some of them, lofty positions. There is an editorial infusion among them. Mr. O. Jennings Wise of *The Richmond Enquirer* is a private in the regiment. I think he means to write letters to the paper. Then he and I will be collaborators. There is also Mr. Elliott of *The Richmond Whig*. A train-band captain also is he. There are also other of my editorial brethren, who just now refuse to accept the doctrine that the pen is mightier than the sword.

GOV. WISE SEEMED ANXIOUS AND NERVOUS.

Gov. Wise seemed anxious and nervous. He joined Mr. Andrew Hunter immediately upon arriving, and went home with him to continue the management of the State of Virginia, in which of late Mr. Hunter has had as much hand as any one else. Yesterday the Governor was seen about, but not loosely. There was a pretty energetic short conversation between him and Col. Davis, which nobody knows the purport of; but I conclude, as the Colonel has not communicated the particulars, that it was not strictly favorable to him. The Governor will remain here but a short time, as his object was only to inspire the military with some of his own heroism, and to give encouragement and strength, by his own presence, to the shriveled senses of the Charlestown people.

THE ARMY.

It now numbers nearly a thousand men. Some spirited volunteers came over from Staunton yesterday, and this morning we had a charge of a light brigade. The horsemen were received with infinite enthusiasm, and made the street loungers happy for an hour. Gov. Wise has been doing inspection to-day, and professes satisfaction at the state of things. I wish the Governor could see the 7th Regiment of New-York.

THE PRISONERS.

Brown and Stephens are getting into a good condition of health. The latter walks about his room quite regularly, and moves with ease—sometimes too rapidly for the pleasure of his visitors. A smart gentleman undertook the other day to be witty at Capt. Brown's expense. Now, Brown is always ready to take up a serious argument with any person, and his generally puzzles his opponents, too; but exchanging small shot of badinage is not in his line. Upon one peculiarly annoying remark, which the old man simply overlooked, Stephens rose from his bed, and glaring on the offender, took a step or two toward him with an air that induced him to change his tone at once and become courteous, which of course satisfied the innocent lieutenant.

TO BE SURE, STEPHENS, IN HIS MAINED CONDITION,

could not have lifted a finger to injure the man who had roused his ire, even if the presence of the guards had not restrained him; but his impulse was uncontrollable, and the effect he produced was, I think, a splendid triumph in its way. It is not every one that can bring a Virginian at short notice up to the mark of courtesy.

A SEDUCTIVE SIGN.

I have gazed with wonder upon a shop sign that stares from over a provision store in "Jefferson Hall"—the same building in which two of the local newspapers are published. It is merely the names of the storekeepers, and it reads thus—"BROWN AND WASHINGTON." Why this appalling conjunction of names is permitted to remain in full public view, I am incapable of understanding. I am told that although Mr. Brown was taken into the business that has caused his name to be put before the people some little while later than Mr. Washington, yet, for some unexplained reason, his name stands first. It is a very bad sign—an incendiary sign, and should be deposited, for the sake of a show of consistency, at least.

JOHN BROWN, IN PRISON, TO HIS OLD SCHOOLMASTER.

HIS VIEWS OF DEATH, AND RELIGIOUS HOPES—AN INTERESTING LETTER.

LETTER FROM THE REV. L. W. BACON.

To the Editors of *The Independent*. My aged friend, the Rev. H. L. Vail of this place, remembers John Brown as having been under his instruction in the year 1817, at Morris Academy. He was a godly youth, laboring to recover from his disadvantages of early education, in the hope of entering the ministry of the Gospel. Since then the teacher and pupil have met but once to take a retrospective view of the route by which God had led them. But a short time since, Mr. Vail wrote to Brown, in his prison, a letter of Christian friendship, to which he has received the following heroic and sublime reply.

Has ever such an epistle been written from a condemned cell since the letter "to Timothy" when Paul "was brought before Nero the second time?" I have copied it faithfully from the autograph that lies before me, without the change or omission of a word, except to omit the full name of the friends to whom he sends his message.

The words in italics are capitals are so understood in the original. The handwriting is clear and firm, but toward the end of the sheet seems to show that the sick old man's hand was growing weary. The very character of the writing has an appeal to us for our sympathy and prayers. I am satisfied with his own hand. Remember his bonds.

L. W. BACON.

L. W. BACON.

L. W. BACON.

L. W. BACON.

L. W. BACON.

L. W. BACON.

press, and also for the kind counsel you give, together with your prayers in my behalf. Allow me here to say, notwithstanding "my soul is among lions," still I believe that "God in very deed is with me." You will not, therefore, feel surprised when I tell you that I am "joyful in my afflictions," and that I do not feel any consciousness of Him whose judgment is just, nor of my own conscience. Nor do I feel degraded by my imprisonment, my chains, or prospect of the gallows. I have not only been through utterly unworthy permitted to "utter affliction with God's people," but have also had a great many of my friends, by "praising the Lord in the great congregation." I trust it will not all be lost. The jailer (in whose charge I am) and his family, and assistants, have all been most kind, and notwithstanding he was one of the bravest of all who fought me, he is now being abused for his humanity. So far as my observation goes, none but brave men are likely to be humane to a fallen foe. "Towards prove their courage by their ferocity." It may be done in that way with but little risk.

I wish I could write you about a few of the interesting things I have experienced with different classes of *dear brethren* as well as others. Christ, the great captain of *liberty* as well as of salvation, and who began his mission, as foretold of him, by proclaiming it, saw fit to take from me a sword of steel after I had carried it for a time; but he has put another in its place, and I am a faithful soldier, whatever he may send me, not less on the scaffold than when surrounded by my warmest sympathizers.

My dear old friend, I do assure you I have not forgotten our last meeting, nor our retrospective look over the route by which God has led me, and I thank him for his mercies. I have been enabled to hear words of cheering and comfort at a time when I, a lame man, am the "brink of Jordan." See Bunyan's Pilgrim. God in infinite mercy grant us soon another meeting on the opposite shore. I have not passed twenty years without seeing my Father; and certainly no one ever needed it oftener; and yet I have enjoyed much of life, as I was enabled to discover the reality of his love. I have been in making the prosperity and happiness of others my own; so that I have had a great deal of prosperity. I am very prosperous in spirit, and looking forward to a time when "peace on earth and good will to men" shall everywhere prevail. I have no murmuring thoughts or envious feelings to fret my mind. "I'll praise my Maker with my breath."

I am an unworthy nephew of Deacon John, and I loved him much; and my dear old friend, I am the more earnestly to pray, "gather not my soul with the unrighteous." Your assurance of the earnest sympathy of the friends in my native land is very grateful to my feelings; and allow me to say a word of love to them. As I believe most firmly that God reigns, I cannot believe that anything I have done, suffered, or may yet suffer, will be lost to the cause of God or of humanity. And before I began my work at Harper's Ferry, I felt assured that in the worst event it would certainly pay. I often expressed that belief; and I can now see the possibility of it. I am not disappointed. I have been a good deal disappointed as it regards my own not keeping up to my own plans; but I now feel infinitely reconciled to that, even if God's plan was infinitely better, no doubt, or I would not have kept to my own. I believe in the great strength I have, he would probably have never overtaken the house. I did not tell Delilah, but I was induced to act very contrary to my better judgment; and I have lost two noble boys, and other friends, if not my two eyes.

God will not mind me, and I feel a comfortable hope that like that erring servant of whom I have just been writing, even I may (through infinite mercy in Christ Jesus) yet, die in faith. As to both the time and manner of my death—I have but very little trouble on that score, and am able to be (as you express it) a good soldier.

I thank you, my best wishes to Mrs. W.—and her son George, and to all dear friends. I am the God of the poor and oppressed, be the God and Savior of you all. Farewell, till we meet again.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN.

of receiving him (Brown). Consequently I think it would be right and proper to be well fortified, in case of an emergency. I think it would be well to have a considerable force at Charlestown, preceding the day of execution.

Extract of a Letter from Columbia Tennessee.

"I have received a letter from a friend in the North, telling me that it is the intention of the Abolitionists to send me a party of men, and that they will be well armed. I have no sympathy with these scoundrels who would murder innocent women and children. The writer of the letter supposed I would keep secret everything he wrote, but he is egregiously mistaken."

TWO TRENTON MECHANICS DRIVEN FROM VIRGINIA.

Two tinmiths of Trenton, who had been hired to go to the vicinity of Charlestown, Va., to do some roofing, returned a few days ago, having been prevented from doing their work and driven by threats of arrest to leave the place. An account of the affair, which appears to be authentic, is as follows:

"A wealthy gentleman of New-Jersey, understood to be Mr. H. J. Garrison, formerly a dry goods merchant at Trenton, who returned to a locality near Charlestown in 1854, or about that time, having concluded to remain permanently at the latter place, had partly built a house, which he designed to cover with a metallic roof. Preferring the work of Northern mechanics, or finding it impracticable to get the work done in the South, he engaged a party of three or four men, being experienced in the use of tin, to come on to Trenton and engaged two tinmiths, who had been employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid trouble, concluded to go home. I call them mechanics, because the same tinmiths were employed in the hardware establishment of G. Beatty & Co., of that city. Taking them with him, he returned to his Southern home, and the work was about being commenced, when the Abolitionists, who at that time were a contrivance of the Virginians—at any rate it could not be permitted. So they threatened the tinmiths they would arrest them and deal summarily with them if they did not forthwith depart, and the mechanics, to avoid